BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY 13, MAY 1814.

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CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT AND GLORIOUS SUCCESSES OF THE ALLIES!

YESTERDAY Evening arrived the Mornington Cruizer Capt. Jeakes, from Buffora, after a voyage of twenty one days from that place. This Veſſel has brought us a moſt aſtoniſhing and brilliant account of the progreſs of the Allied Armies. It appears, that on the 12th of January the Allied Forces were within 200 miles of the gates of Paris and there really did not appear at that time, any inſurmountable obſtacles to prevent their advance to the *Metropolis of the French Empire!* We haſten to lay before our Readers Tranſlations of the only authentic news we have yet received, and hope we may be able to collect ſome additional Heads of Intelligence for tomorrow's paper.

We learn that Lord Caſtlereagh had been appointed our Ambaſſador to meet the Congreſs at Manheim, and that the Bombay and China Ships were certainly to leave England in December.

Tranſlation of a Preciſ printed at Conſtantinople on the 15th of February laſt.

To give a true idea of the poſition of the Allies, and of that of the enemy, in conſequence of the victories of the Allied armies and of their entrance upon the French Territory, it will be ſufficient to hear what the Emperor Napoleon ſaid to the Senate on the 30th of December.

" You have ſeen by the papers which I " have communicated to you what I have " done for Peace; the ſacrifices which form " the preliminary basis that the enemy has " propoſed to me, and which I have accept- " ed. I ſhall make theſe sacrifices without " regret: my life has only one object; the " happineſs of the French people.

" Nevertheleſs Bearn, Alsace, Franche Compté and Brabant are invaded. The cries of " this part of my family tear my ſoul. I " call Frenchmen to the ſuccour of French- " men. I call the French of Paris, of Bri- " tany, of Normandy, of Champagne, of " Burgundy, and of the other departments " to the ſuccour of their brothers! Shall we " abandon them in their diſtreſs! Peace, " and the deliverance of our territory, ought " to be our rallying cry; at the ſight of all " theſe people in arms the ſtrangers will " fly, or will ſign a Peace on the baſis " which they themſelves have proposed. It " is no longer our object to recover the con- " queſts that we have made.

It is deemed important to announce at the ſame time, that the formidable and victorious Armies of the Allies after having paſſed the Rhine, and ſurmounted all the obſtacles which the enemy has been able to oppoſe to them, are advancing towards the center of France.

That, the head quarters of field Marſhal the Prince of Schwartzenburg were on the 12th of January at Vezoul, and the advanced guard were at Langres, diſtant only *ſix marches from Paris.* That Marſhall Blucher was on the 16th of the ſame month at Dijon. That General Count Bubna was at Dôle.

That one corps, after having taken the Fort of Ecluſe, diſtant three marches from Lyons, threatened that [illegible]

That on the ſide of Spain, news received from the Mediterranean agrees with other accounts which have come from England by the way of Holland, ſtating that Marſhal Wellington had entered Bayonne, after having gained many important advantages in the middle of December, over Marſhal Soult who had received orders to fall back [illegible] the interiour of France.

That in Holland the means of proſecuting their ſucceſs, and of conſolidating the order of things eſtabliſhed in that country acquired ſtrength daily.

That new political Combinations were on the point of being realiſed.

That, at length we may hope that the ſhock which the gigantic edifice built by the Emperor Napoleon has received, will immediately be followed by its fall. And [illegible] by the world ſo cruelly [illegible]ted [illegible]ny years, will obtain the [illegible]ings [illegible]ace.

[illegible]s is earneſtly deſired [illegible] and [illegible] thing ſhews that the [illegible]ions on this ſubject of the Allied Sove[illegible]roduce the beſt effects on the Frenc[illegible]

The Inhabitants of the [illegible]ccupied by the Allies, experience d[illegible] their [illegible] and willingly ſu[illegible]

To this Sketch of the ſtate [illegible] are able beſides to publish many [illegible]ances and facts.

The Allied Armies have carried across the Rhine more than five hundred thouſand Soldiers.

Marſhall Blucher paſſed the Rhine at Caub.

Lieutenant General Count St. Priest croſſed at Coblentz.

Lieutenant General Witzengerode at Weſel.

Lieutenant General Sacken at the junction of the Neckar near Manheim.

The Commander in Chief Count Wittzenſtein above Radſtadt.

Geneva has opened its gates; the Pays de Vaud has declared for the Allies; the example of Berne has been followed by all the other Cantons. All without exception have acceded to the new Confederation ſigned at Zurich.

All the French Authorities in Savoye have precipitately evacuated it.

Mentz is beſieged by the General in Chief Count Langeron.

Huningue, attacked by General Count Wrede is vigorously bombarded, the firſt parallel has been opened.

A Corps of troops ſurrounds Béforts.

The forts of Landscron and Blomont in Franche Comte have been taken. The fort [illegible] has been relinquiſhed as uſeleſs to the Allies.

Fort Louis has ſurrendered.

In Holland, the fortreſs of Neniaque has opened its gates.

Burgen-opzoom is blockaded.

Anvers is menaced, and the French Fleet of twenty two ſail of the Line, which is there will be probably deſtroyed, or will fall into the hands of the Conquerors.

Bruxelles offered oppoſition by an armed force to the entrance into that Town, of a ſtrong body of French Troops who wanted to take poſt there: they were obliged to retire. a Corps of Coſſacks and other allied troops, contributed to ſuſtain the reſolution of the Inhabitants.

Wittemberg on the Elbe has been taken by aſſault by the Pruſſians. There are no Enemies left on this River except at Hamburg and at Magdebourg nor are there any on the Oder except at Glogau and Kuſtrin.

Every thing promiſes that immediately reſiſtance will ceaſe.

In Italy, the plans which Marſhall Bellegarde has been ordered to carry into effect are at this moment beginning: we can as yet only hope for ſucceſs. In the mean while General Nugent gained a conſiderable advantage on the 20th December, and took from the enemy 3000 priſoners and many cannon he alſo took Forte and Cernia.

Tranſlation of News received and printed at Conſtantinople on the 22d of January 1814.

Official News received by an Extraordinary Courier.

The Great Allied Army under the Command of Marſhal Prince Schwartzenburg, has recommenced its operations, in paſſing the Rhine at many points in the nights of the 20th and 21ſt of December.

The principal force was marched towards Alſace. Huningue was at the ſame time beſieged, detached parties had alſo advanced as far as the environs of Strasbourg.

At the ſame time a Proclamation, dated from Lorrach announced to the people of France the noble principles and the magnanimous views of the Allied Sovereigns in advancing their Armies upon the French territory.

The force on the frontier of Swisserland retreated on the approach of the Allied Troops.

Many Corps marched through Swisserland, a very great Majority of the Inhabitants of this Country is animated by the moſt noble ſpirit, the Allies were received in the moſt amicable manner.

The Canton of Berne has made the firſt advance to that order of things, which produced for ages the happineſs of Swisserland.—It has torn off the [illegible]erness of mediation, eſtabliſhed the ancient form of Government, and is about to join its contingent to the allied armies.

This noble example will no doubt be followed by the other Cantons. In the meanwhile General Count Bubna, with a Corps of 30,000 men, is marching towards Geneva: this operation will be of powerful aſſiſtance to the forces in Italy. Marſhall Count Bellegarde, had arrived there, and had taken the command of the Army—conſiderable reinforcements which had been ſent to him, were about to join him.

Venice continued to be cloſely blockaded.

On every ſide Fortreſſes are ſurrendering. Stettin has opened its gates, ſeven Generals, 533 Officers, 7100, Non Commiſſioned Officers and privates, are priſoners of war, 351 pieces of Cannon alſo remain at the diſpoſal of the conquerors.

Torgau has alſo lowered its Flag.

Dantzic has acknowledged the uſeleſsness of its defence. The Garriſon, in capitulating aſked for permiſſion to return to France. This condition was not agreed to, they were obliged to ſurrender as priſoners of war we do not yet know the number.

The Commandant General Count Rapp will be ſent into Ruſsia.

The Prince Royal of Sweden has forced Marſhall Davoust to abandon the formidabel poſition of Stocknitz.—Every neceſſary meaſure has been taken to inſure the ſucceſs of the ulterior operations againſt this Corps of the Enemy.

The intereſting Town of Lubeck capitulated at the moment that the allied Troops were preparing for the aſſault

After having rendered himſelf maſter of this Town, the Prince Royal of Sweden penetrated into the Dutchy of Holſtein; poſſeſſed himſelf of it, eſtabliſhed his head Quarters at Kiel, and many detachments advanced into La Schliswick.

The total occupation of this important part of the eſtates of Denmark, has determined the King to demand an Armiſtice; It has been granted to him, his acceſſion to the cauſe of Juſtice will be one of the baſes of the ulterior negociations.

Marſhall Davouſt now finds himſelf totally deprived of thoſe ſuccours on which he had reſted his defence in the raſh and fooliſh hope of maintaining himſelf in Hamburg. This Marſhall and his Army will be immediately attached to the glorious Triumphal Chariot of the Allied Sovereigns,

The deliverance of Holland is completed. All that nation having been much agitated, roſe at the ſame time, they had but one thought that of reſiſtance, one only wiſh, that of ſucceſs, and one want, that of independence.

The national wiſh unanimouſly and ſtrongly expreſſed both before and after the arrival at the Hague of the Prince of Orange, has been ſupported by the Allied troops.

England immediateiy ſent both men and arms, ſhe was determined to give on this occaſion proofs of her energy, of her immenſe reſources and of the public ſpirit which reigns in all claſſes of the nation.

The ſtrong places and the more important frontiers are ſucceſſively taken from the enemy. Arnheim has been taken by aſſault.

The French General Charpentier was killed; and General St. Marie of the Engineers was made priſoner.

The Town of Utrecht has no longer an enemy within its walls.

The Allied troops have paſſed the Meuſe.

The fortreſſes of Willemſtadt, Klundert Gertruydenberg and Steenberg having fallen with out reſiſtance.

Breda and Noorden have ſurrendered by Capitulation.

At Willemſtadt, we took from the enemy 170 pieces of Ordnance, moſt of them of braſs.

The Orange flag floats over the Iſlands of Shouven, Duiveland, Over-Hacker and Tolen.

Zurich Zee and Helvoet Sluys are occupied by detachments of Engliſh.

The fort of Otjesplaat ſurrendered with its garriſon to the armed Boats. General Rotsland amongſt others was made priſoner there.

The Prince of Orange has taken the title and the rank of Sovereign Prince of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.

He has diſpatched Miniſters to the Courts of the friendly powers, and already received thoſe of the Allied Sovereigns.

In every part of Holland, the people are forcing the Uſurpers of their properties to reſtore them The peaſants ruſh voluntarily on the batteries of the enemy, and take them.

Proper meaſures are in preparation to prevent the enemy from preſerving the Texel fleet. The crews are eager to unite with their Countrymen.

An entire Dutch Army is organiſed. More than 10000 Dutch, who were priſoners in England have been releaſed in order to join in the defence of the true intereſts of their Country.

This noble and generous ſentiment has prevailed amongſt the inhabitants of Brabant, that country is in a ſtate of inſurrection. Intercepted letters from the French Commandant at Anvers ſtate that he is not able to reſiſt.

The mouths of the Scheld are blockaded to prevent the egreſs of the veſſels of war built or collected there by order of Napoleon.

A great fermentation is excited in the interior of France and particularly at Paris.

The eſtabliſhment of a paper currency has been propoſed: every one is endeavouring to place his fortune in ſafety.

Pampeluna ſurrendered on the 30th of October, the garriſon are priſoners of war. Marſhall Wellington having been joined by the troops which had been employed before the place, quitted the poſition, which he had taken after paſsing the Bidaſsoa, & advanced. On the 10th of November, he attacked and carried the poſition of the enemy on the river Neville; the enemy had his right on St. Jean de Luz and was very ſtrongly fortified both by nature and by the works, which he had conſtructed with the greateſt care during three months. In this brilliant and glorious operation Marſhall Wellington took 51 pieces of cannon, 6 Caiſſons and 2000 priſoners, the enemy loſt beſides a conſiderable number in killed and wounded, and retired into an entrenchad camp before Bayonne, having deſtroyed the Bridges of the Nive.

Marſhall Wellington is preparing to follow the enemy.

In ſhort, ſucceſs follows ſucceſs, and with a rapidity that has never before been exemplified by hiſtory. The Allied Sovereigns continue conſtantly to hold the Olive Branch in their hands, at the ſame time they do not ceaſe to accumulate the means which may lead to the only conqueſt which they deſire, ſuch a peace as may enſure the tranquillity and independence of Europe.

Large armies of reſerve formed in Ruſsia, Auſtria and Pruſsia, and compoſed of Soldiers proud of their Maſters, and of the immortal laurels acquired by their Companions in Arms, have put themſelves in motion and are advancing. They will ſoon be in a ſtate to rival in valour the old armies, and to co-operate in the great work.

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